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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security

Data for February 1992

Ned Ray McWherter, Governor

James A. Davenport, Commissioner

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Editor's Note: The following article appeared in part in "Income and Poverty: State Comparisons" by Robert Wm. Baker, LMI Review, October 1991 issue, Washington State Employment Security Department.

Income and Poverty: State Comparisons

In the second half of 1991, the Census Bureau released median income and poverty rate estimates for the states and the District of Columbia. These data are unusual because the Census Bureau has never before released state-level median household income information.

The Census' median income and poverty estimates for the nation and multi-state regions are updated each calendar year. However, the bureau does not consider the results of the annual household survey, the source for these income figures, to be reliable enough to publish at the state level. In order to overcome the shortcomings of the annual data and make this information available at the state level, they have used a three-year average instead. The reference period is for 1988-1990.

Income

Money income is defined as the sum of the amounts received from wages and salaries, self-employment income (including losses), Social Security, Supplemental Social Security Income, public assistance, interest, dividends, rent, royalties, estates or trusts, Veterans' payments, unemployment and workers compensations, private and government retirement and disability pensions, alimony, child support, and any other source of money income which was regularly received. These income measures are before payments of federal, state, local or Social Security (FICA) taxes and before any other types of deductions, such as union dues and Medicare premiums. Capital gains (or losses) and lump-sum or one-time payments such as life insurance settlements are excluded.

Households

A household consists of all persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or though a common hall.

Median Household Income

The median household income for the U.S. for this three-year span was $30,163. The median income is the amount which divides the distribution

Median Household Income and Percent of Persons in Poverty, Based on Three-Year Average, 1988 - 1990

	Income	Poverty	Income % of US Avg.		Income	Poverty	Income % of US Avg.		Income	Poverty	Income % of US Avg.
U.S.	$30,163	13.1%									
Alabama	$22,610	19.1%	-25.0%	Kentucky	$23,772	17.0 %	-21.2%	Ohio	$30,417	11.5 %	0.8%
Alaska	37,941	11.0	25.8	Louisiana	23,049	23.2	-23.6	Oklahoma	25,159	15.9	-16.6
Arizona	29,508	14.0	-2.2	Maine	28,793	12.2	-4.5	Oregon	30,003	10.3	-0.5
Arkansas	22,554	19.8	-25.2	Maryland	39,067	9.6	29.5	Pennsylvania	29,597	10.6	-1.9
California	33,848	13.3	12.2	Massachusetts	36,992	9.3	22.6	Rhode Island	32,230	8.0	6.9
Colorado	29,316	12.8	-2.8	Michigan	31,645	13.2	4.9	South Carolina	27,343	16.2	-9.3
Connecticut	41,162	4.3	36.5	Minnesota	31,806	11.6	5.4	South Dakota	24,871	13.6	-17.5
Delaware	32,769	8.5	8.6	Mississippi	20,414	25.0	-32.3	Tennessee	23,156	17.8	-23.2
District of Columbia	28,378	18.1	-5.9	Missouri	27,054	12.9	-10.3	Texas	27,697	17.0	-8.2
Florida	27,416	13.5	-9.1	Montana	24,303	15.5	-19.4	Utah	30,530	8.7	1.2
Georgia	28,647	14.9	-5.0	Nebraska	27,673	11.1	-8.3	Vermont	32,037	9.0	6.2
Hawaii	37,445	11.1	24.1	Nevada	31,228	9.7	3.5	Virginia	35,702	10.9	18.4
Idaho	25,733	13.3	-14.7	New Hampshire	39,540	6.9	31.1	Washington	33,838	9.1	12.2
Illinois	32,717	13.0	8.5	New Jersey	40,019	7.9	32.7	West Virginia	22,122	17.2	-26.7
Indiana	27,758	12.3	-8.0	New Mexico	23,394	21.1	-22.4	Wisconsin	31,361	8.5	4.0
Iowa	27,275	10.0	-9.6	New York	32,245	13.4	6.9	Wyoming	29,921	10.5	-0.8
Kansas	28,825	9.7	-4.4	North Carolina	27,045	12.6	-10.3				
				North Dakota	26,158	12.5	-13.3	Source: Bureau of the Census			

into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median.

As with most economic data, the range of median household income among states was quite broad. Connecticut had the highest median household income at $41,162, over 36 percent above the national average. Mississippi had the lowest median household income at $20,414, over 32 percent below the national average.

Tennessee ranked 45th in the nation in median household income with $23,156. This was 23.2 percent below the national average.

Poverty

Poverty is generally measured in terms of income. In 1955, the U.S. Department of Agricultural (USDA) estimated that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food. The poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the *Economy Food Plan*. The poverty thresholds are updated each year by the Department of Health and Human Services based on the consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U).

The poverty rate is all those persons at or below the poverty income thresholds as a share of total noninstitutional population. The poverty rate of the nation was an estimated 13.1 percent in the 1988-to-1990 period.

Though the USDA was the source of the initial estimates of poverty income, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is responsible for updating the figures each year. Based on these estimates, the Bureau of the Census then determines the share of population at or below those income thresholds

Note: The poverty index is based solely on money income and does not reflect the fact that low-income persons receive noncash benefits such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing.

State Differences

The range of poverty rates among the states is as wide, if not wider, than the median household income figures. The state with the lowest rate of poverty was Connecticut at 4.3 percent, less than one-third the national average. With such high incomes and, no doubt, a correspondingly high cost of living, it is unlikely that many lower-income families can afford to live in Connecticut.

The state with the highest poverty rate was Mississippi. An estimated one out of every four Mississippians is considered impoverished, nearly double the national average and almost six times the rate in Connecticut. Mississippi tends to be less developed industrially and more dependent on small agriculture.

Tennessee had a poverty rate of 17.8 percent over this three-year span, 4.7 percentage points above the nation.

New Publications

1991 Annual Average Labor Force Estimates Summary
This report contains estimates of the labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate for each month of 1991 and an annual average on the 1991 benchmark. It provides this information for Tennessee, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), and counties.

Nonagricultural Employment Estimates and Hours and Earnings of Production Workers - Tennessee and Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1990 Revised - 1991 Preliminary
This statistical report contains monthly and annual average nonagricultural employment estimates by industry as well as hours and earnings of production workers for 1990 and 1991. It also contains historical nonagricultural employment, hours, and earnings as far back as we have comparable data.

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

County	February 1991	February 1992	County	February 1991	February 1992
Anderson	3.9	5.7	Lauderdale	10.1	9.4
Bedford	9.1	9.4	Lawrence	8.6	8.1
Benton	10.5	9.1	Lewis	8.9	9.0
Bledsoe	9.1	8.6	Lincoln	9.3	8.6
Blount	7.1	7.9	Loudon	7.2	8.0
Bradley	7.0	7.7	Macon	12.8	9.1
Campbell	17.6	21.2	Madison	5.6	6.7
Cannon	7.5	9.0	Marion	10.7	12.0
Carroll	8.1	7.8	Marshall	9.4	6.5
Carter	6.9	7.3	Maury	7.4	9.7
Cheatham	5.3	7.3	McMinn	10.4	10.6
Chester	6.3	6.3	McNairy	8.5	9.0
Claiborne	9.5	7.3	Meigs	13.4	15.0
Clay	5.1	8.3	Monroe	14.3	10.5
Cocke	18.8	18.7	Montgomery	8.0	8.0
Coffee	7.5	7.6	Moore	9.0	11.1
Crockett	8.8	7.9	Morgan	7.9	11.0
Cumberland	12.1	12.3	Obion	7.8	12.0
Davidson	4.3	5.3	Overton	13.7	12.4
Decatur	9.3	15.0	Perry	9.7	8.7
DeKalb	9.0	8.2	Pickett	8.1	9.7
Dickson	7.3	9.3	Polk	17.0	16.8
Dyer	7.9	9.8	Putnam	7.5	7.6
Fayette	8.3	8.9	Rhea	12.1	12.7
Fentress	11.9	11.0	Roane	7.0	7.6
Franklin	6.4	6.3	Robertson	8.3	7.6
Gibson	9.2	10.0	Rutherford	5.2	5.7
Giles	8.0	10.3	Scott	15.3	13.4
Grainger	11.4	10.5	Sequatchie	8.6	14.3
Greene	14.7	16.1	Sevier	19.1	21.3
Grundy	12.3	16.4	Shelby	4.9	5.9
Hamblen	10.0	9.2	Smith	10.8	8.4
Hamilton	5.7	6.1	Stewart	9.1	12.5
Hancock	7.6	7.8	Sullivan	4.2	5.4
Hardeman	7.4	7.3	Sumner	6.8	7.9
Hardin	9.5	12.5	Tipton	7.1	8.1
Hawkins	7.1	8.4	Trousdale	8.0	9.6
Haywood	10.5	9.8	Unicoi	14.3	10.7
Henderson	12.4	12.4	Union	6.6	6.9
Henry	7.8	8.9	Van Buren	9.7	11.2
Hickman	11.3	10.6	Warren	9.9	11.3
Houston	12.7	14.6	Washington	5.6	6.3
Humphreys	17.1	20.2	Wayne	6.9	7.5
Jackson	9.3	9.3	Weakley	5.1	6.1
Jefferson	11.0	11.5	White	10.7	12.2
Johnson	10.1	18.0	Williamson	3.7	4.3
Knox	4.4	4.9	Wilson	7.2	6.3
Lake	9.5	11.2			

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	February 1991				Revised January 1992				Preliminary February 1992			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	125,067,000	116,937,000	8,130,000	6.5	126,046,000	117,117,000	8,929,000	7.1	126,287,000	117,043,000	9,244,000	7.3
TENNESSEE[2]	2,411,500	2,254,700	156,800	6.5	2,427,400	2,248,300	179,200	7.4	2,407,800	2,234,800	173,000	7.2
Not Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.[1]	124,070,000	115,151,000	8,919,000	7.2	125,072,000	115,122,000	9,949,000	8.0	125,386,000	115,224,000	10,161,000	8.1
TENNESSEE[2]	2,387,500	2,223,200	164,300	6.9	2,393,500	2,204,200	189,300	7.9	2,384,100	2,203,100	181,000	7.6
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[2]												
CHATTANOOGA	212,500	198,500	14,000	6.6	214,500	200,300	14,200	6.6	214,400	199,900	14,500	6.8
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	225,100	211,600	13,500	6.0	230,000	213,400	16,600	7.2	229,600	214,000	15,600	6.8
KNOXVILLE	288,600	269,400	19,200	6.7	291,700	269,200	22,500	7.7	290,600	268,800	21,800	7.5
MEMPHIS	466,100	441,200	24,900	5.3	461,600	430,900	30,700	6.7	459,800	431,400	28,400	6.2
NASHVILLE	523,400	496,700	26,700	5.1	520,800	489,400	31,400	6.0	519,800	489,400	30,400	5.8

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Over the month, nonagricultural employment registered an overall increase of 1,800. A net gain of 2,800 in service producing establishments was partially offset by losses totaling 1,000 in goods producing industries.

Services gained 3,900 jobs with business services accounting for 49 percent of the growth. Business services reached a record level employment of 95,200. Government was up by 3,200 jobs, due to seasonal increases in state education. Normal seasonal increases occurred in construction (700), primarily in the heavy construction segment.

Major employment declines took place in trade, down by 3,700 jobs, and in manufacturing, down by 1,800 jobs. Manufacturing workers continued to be laid off in both durable and nondurable goods including the electronic and electrical equipment industries, which declined by 1,100.

Over the year, the majority of growth continued to be in services, which was up by 11,700 jobs. Health services increased by 7,200 jobs. Industrial machinery and equipment was up by 2,900, and transportation equipment increased by 1,700. Job losses occurred in government, down by 4,000 jobs; transportation, communication and public utilities declined by 3.300 jobs; and wholesale trade lost 1,900 jobs.

The unemployment rate across the state decreased in 71 counties, increased in 20 counties, and remained the same in four counties. Williamson County at 4.3 percent, down from 4.4 percent, once again registered the state's lowest county unemployment rate. Sevier County at 21.3 percent, down from 22.7 percent, had the state's highest unemployment rate.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (in thousands)

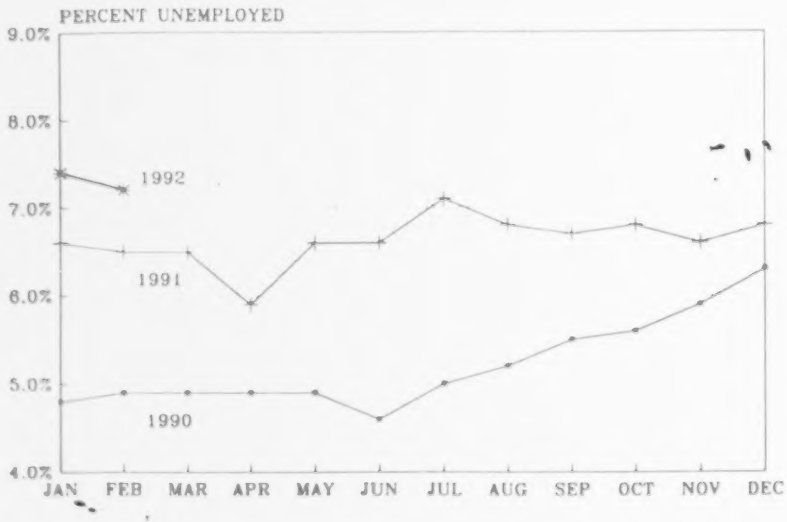
Industry	February 1991	Revised January 1992	Preliminary February 1992	Net Change Feb. 1991 to Feb. 1992	Net Change Jan. 1992 to Feb. 1992
TOTAL	2,140.1	2,140.1	2,141.9	1.8	1.8
Goods Producing	584.3	584.7	583.7	-0.6	-1.0
Manufacturing	497.8	501.0	499.2	1.4	-1.8
Durable Goods	245.2	250.6	249.4	4.2	-1.2
Lumber & Wood Products	18.1	18.0	18.0	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	25.4	26.5	25.9	0.5	-0.6
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	12.8	12.5	12.7	-0.1	0.2
Primary Metal Industries	15.3	15.1	14.7	-0.6	-0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	41.2	42.2	41.8	0.6	-0.4
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	35.9	38.2	38.8	2.9	0.6
Electronic & Other Electric Equip.	34.9	35.6	34.5	-0.4	-1.1
Transportation Equipment	40.0	41.3	41.7	1.7	0.4
Instruments & Related Products	10.7	10.5	10.4	-0.3	-0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.9	10.7	10.9	0.0	0.2
Nondurable Goods	252.6	250.4	249.8	-2.8	-0.6
Food & Kindred Products	37.0	37.3	36.8	-0.2	-0.5
Meat Products	8.4	8.2	7.9	-0.5	-0.3
Tobacco	1.5	1.3	1.2	-0.3	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	20.0	19.6	19.6	-0.4	0.0
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.7	8.7	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	60.9	59.6	59.2	-1.7	-0.4
Paper & Allied Products	20.5	20.2	20.5	0.0	0.3
Printing & Publishing	37.2	37.2	37.0	-0.2	-0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	39.3	39.1	39.1	-0.2	0.0
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	27.3	27.1	27.6	0.3	0.5
Leather & Leather Products	8.1	8.2	8.0	-0.1	-0.2
Mining	5.6	5.0	5.1	-0.5	0.1
Construction	80.9	78.7	79.4	-1.5	0.7
Service Producing	1,555.8	1,555.4	1,558.2	2.4	2.8
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util.	115.8	113.2	112.5	-3.3	-0.7
Transportation	87.3	85.9	86.3	-2.0	0.6
Communications & Public Utilities	28.5	27.3	27.2	-1.3	-0.1
Trade	497.9	500.1	496.4	-1.5	-3.7
Wholesale Trade	126.7	124.7	124.8	-1.9	0.1
Durable Goods	71.7	70.3	70.2	-1.5	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	55.0	54.4	54.6	-0.4	0.2
Retail Trade	371.2	375.4	371.6	0.4	-3.8
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	13.4	13.6	13.4	0.0	-0.2
Retail General Merchandise	53.9	57.0	54.0	0.1	-3.0
Food Stores	64.6	65.4	65.2	0.6	-0.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	40.1	40.0	40.0	-0.1	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	20.8	21.6	21.1	0.3	-0.5
Furniture & Home Furnishings	13.7	13.6	13.5	-0.2	-0.1
Eating & Drinking Places	121.6	120.9	121.8	0.2	0.9
Miscellaneous Retail	43.1	43.3	42.6	-0.5	-0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	102.7	102.1	102.2	-0.5	0.1
Finance	47.2	47.1	47.1	-0.1	0.0
Insurance	35.7	35.5	35.5	-0.2	0.0
Real Estate & Investment Offices	19.8	19.5	19.6	-0.2	0.1
Services	482.3	490.1	494.0	11.7	3.9
Hotels & Other Lodging	27.2	25.2	25.2	-2.0	0.0
Personal Services	24.8	23.3	23.6	-1.2	0.3
Business Services	92.0	93.3	95.2	3.2	1.9
Health Services	159.5	166.7	166.7	7.2	0.0
Hospitals	73.3	76.7	76.8	3.5	0.1
Government	357.1	349.9	353.1	-4.0	3.2
Federal	62.9	57.7	58.2	-4.7	0.5
State**	92.7	89.8	92.3	-0.4	2.5
State Education	48.3	46.0	48.5	0.2	2.5
Local**	201.5	202.4	202.6	1.1	0.2
Local Education	102.2	103.2	103.5	1.3	0.3

*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992
All Manufacturing	$377.12	$399.00	$401.20	38.6	39.9	40.0	$9.77	$10.00	$10.03
Durable Goods	383.90	416.30	417.44	37.6	40.3	40.1	10.21	10.33	10.41
Lumber & Wood Products	251.63	268.62	274.62	38.3	39.1	39.4	6.57	6.87	6.97
Furniture & Fixtures	288.14	335.26	334.51	34.8	36.6	36.8	8.28	9.16	9.09
Stone, Clay, & Glass	493.12	488.58	504.94	39.8	41.3	41.8	12.39	11.83	12.08
Primary Metal Industries	499.34	485.90	518.70	41.2	42.4	42.0	12.12	11.46	12.35
Fabricated Metal Products	425.52	430.27	426.66	39.4	40.1	39.8	10.80	10.73	10.72
Ind. Machinery, Electronic, & Other Electric Equipment	374.19	428.00	426.54	38.3	42.8	42.4	9.77	10.00	10.06
Instruments & Related Products	391.24	429.11	418.61	39.4	41.5	41.0	9.93	10.34	10.21
Nondurable Goods	370.26	381.74	383.27	39.6	39.6	39.8	9.35	9.64	9.63
Food & Kindred Products	379.76	390.70	394.37	41.1	41.3	41.6	9.24	9.46	9.48
Textile Mill Products	314.77	339.47	335.74	41.2	41.5	41.5	7.64	8.18	8.09
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	224.82	247.88	247.01	35.8	37.5	37.2	6.28	6.61	6.64
Paper & Allied Products	549.25	579.47	560.72	43.8	44.1	43.5	12.54	13.14	12.89
Chemical & Allied Products	523.55	481.84	502.54	42.6	38.0	40.3	12.29	12.68	12.47
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	458.02	461.62	467.60	41.3	41.7	41.9	11.09	11.07	11.16
Leather & Leather Products	254.49	265.08	263.47	38.5	37.6	37.8	6.61	7.06	6.97

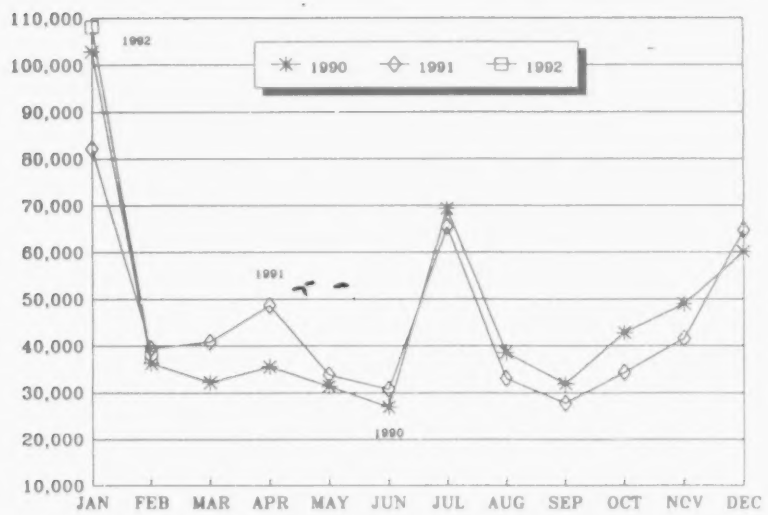
TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



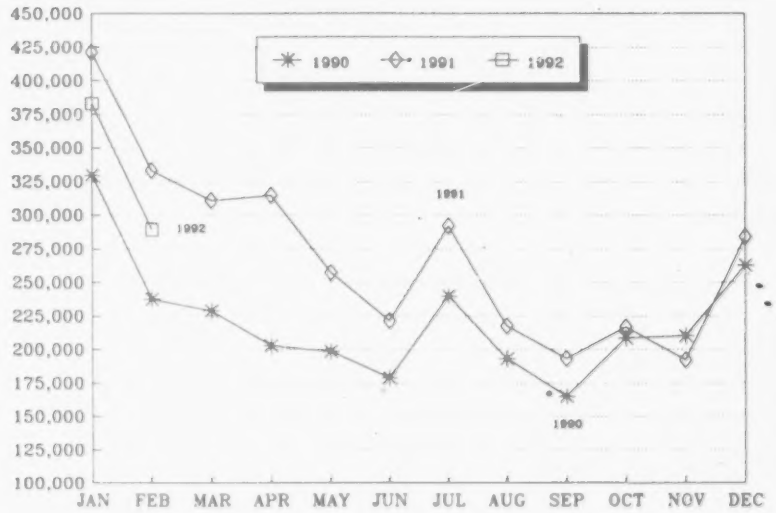
Numbers may not add due to rounding. All data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS



MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED



STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992
Initial Claims	39,431	108,195	37,570
Continued Weeks Claimed	333,064	382,822	289,184
Nonmonetary Determinations	4,315	4,568	4,665
Appeals Decisions	1,339	1,749	1,783
Lower Authority	1,129	1,430	1,486
Higher Authority	210	319	297
BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$35,178,973	$35,696,492	$30,920,283
Benefit Weeks Paid	300,102	307,142	260,213
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$115	$120	$120
First Payments	22,669	48,351	17,446
Final Payments	5,333	6,709	5,735
Average Weeks Duration	9	13	13
Trust Fund Balance	$607,251,932	$568,290,696	$551,813,105

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992
Benefits Paid	$1,281,653	$1,850,214	$1,608,439
Benefit Weeks Claimed	6,162	8,544	7,634
Initial Claims	401	1,088	374
Continued Weeks Claimed	6,010	9,047	7,416
Appeals Decisions	12	18	16
FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$214,765	$950,320	$909,883
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,265	5,115	4,901
Initial Claims	154	582	447
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,392	5,389	5,171
Appeals Decisions	6	12	11

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased slightly by 100 jobs from January to February and grew by 4,600 jobs over the year. Services increased by 200 jobs due to growth in personal services and business services. State government grew by 200 jobs due to seasonal increases in educational services. Retail trade declined by 300 jobs due to seasonal decreases in general merchandise stores and in apparel and accessory stores.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

Industry	February 1991	Revised January 1992	Preliminary February 1992	Net Change Feb. 1991 to Feb. 1992	Net Change Jan. 1992 to Feb. 1992
TOTAL	197.7	202.2	202.3	4.6	0.1
Goods Producing	51.7	51.1	51.0	-0.7	-0.1
Manufacturing	44.6	44.0	43.9	-0.7	-0.1
Durable Goods	16.7	16.5	16.5	-0.2	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.4	3.4	3.3	-0.1	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	3.0	2.9	3.0	0.0	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	5.0	4.9	4.9	-0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	27.9	27.5	27.4	-0.5	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	6.8	6.8	6.7	-0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	11.8	11.5	11.5	-0.3	0.0
Knitting Mills	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.0
Mining	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1
Construction	6.5	6.5	6.4	-0.1	-0.1
Service Producing	146.0	151.1	151.3	5.3	0.2
Trans., Communication, & Public Utilities	8.3	8.3	8.4	0.1	0.1
Trade	47.2	51.3	51.0	3.8	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	11.3	13.8	13.8	2.5	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.1	6.7	6.7	-0.4	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.2	7.1	7.1	2.9	0.0
Retail Trade	35.9	37.5	37.2	1.3	-0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.3	13.2	13.2	-0.1	0.0
Services	43.1	44.0	44.2	1.1	0.2
Government	34.1	34.3	34.5	0.4	0.2
Federal	7.5	7.1	7.0	-0.5	-0.1
State & Local	26.6	27.2	27.5	0.9	0.3
State	7.1	7.0	7.2	0.1	0.2
Local	19.5	20.2	20.3	0.8	0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

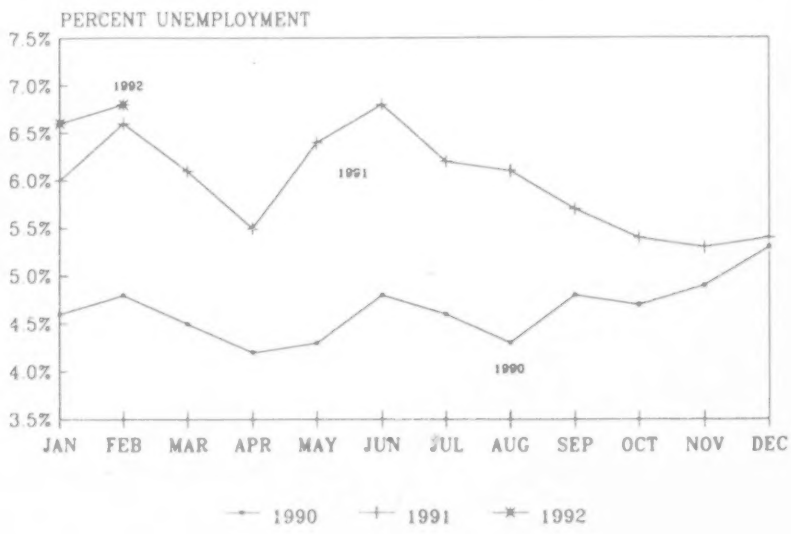
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

*The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — CHATTANOOGA MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992
All Manufacturing	$355.29	$382.94	$387.20	40.1	41.0	41.5	$8.86	$9.34	$9.33
Durable Goods	349.46	403.92	410.90	38.7	41.9	42.1	9.03	9.64	9.76
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	308.25	343.88	340.02	40.4	39.3	39.4	7.63	8.75	8.63
Primary Metal Industries	347.95	389.05	431.28	34.9	40.4	42.2	9.97	9.63	10.22
Fabricated Metal Products	344.82	468.13	448.80	36.8	41.1	40.8	9.37	11.39	11.00
Machinery, Except Electrical	474.73	443.63	442.68	41.9	40.7	40.8	11.33	10.90	10.85
Nondurable Goods	358.34	368.34	371.96	41.0	40.3	41.1	8.74	9.14	9.05
Textile Mill Products	320.72	328.46	329.64	40.7	40.5	41.0	7.88	8.11	8.04
Knitting Mills	275.18	299.48	297.25	44.1	44.9	46.3	6.24	6.67	6.42
Paper and Allied Products	532.17	550.10	527.38	47.9	45.5	45.7	11.11	12.09	11.54
Chemicals and Allied Products	540.02	579.21	571.97	44.3	43.0	43.2	12.19	13.47	13.24

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 500 jobs from January to February and increased by 4,400 over the year. State government increased by 600 jobs due to a seasonal increase in education. Employment in services grew by 200 jobs due to seasonal increases in business services. Construction and mining experienced a seasonal increase of 200 jobs. Retail trade experienced a seasonal decrease of 300 jobs. Paper, printing, and publishing decreased by 200 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

Industry	February 1991	Revised January 1992	Preliminary February 1992	Net Change Feb. 1991 to Feb. 1992	Net Change Jan. 1992 to Feb. 1992
TOTAL	172.8	176.7	177.2	4.4	0.5
Goods Producing	61.5	63.0	63.0	1.5	0.0
Manufacturing	53.7	54.2	54.0	0.3	-0.2
Durable Goods	21.8	21.3	21.3	-0.5	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.9	2.1	2.2	0.3	0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.0	0.1
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products	4.8	4.4	4.4	-0.4	0.0
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	7.4	7.7	7.6	0.2	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	5.5	5.0	4.9	-0.6	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	31.9	32.9	32.7	0.8	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	-0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.8	2.8	0.2	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	3.7	4.1	4.2	0.5	0.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.3	6.5	6.3	0.0	-0.2
All Other Nondurable Goods	17.1	17.3	17.3	0.2	0.0
Mining & Construction	7.8	8.8	9.0	1.2	0.2
Service Producing	111.3	113.7	114.2	2.9	0.5
Trans., Communication, & Public Util.	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Trade	38.7	39.4	39.1	0.4	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.1	8.1	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	4.0	3.9	3.9	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	30.5	31.3	31.0	0.5	-0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.4	5.6	5.6	0.2	0.0
Services	35.4	37.0	37.2	1.8	0.2
Government	25.4	25.3	25.9	0.5	0.6
Federal	2.9	2.8	2.8	-0.1	0.0
State & Local	22.5	22.5	23.1	0.6	0.6
State	6.3	5.9	6.5	0.2	0.6
Local	16.2	16.6	16.6	0.4	0.0

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

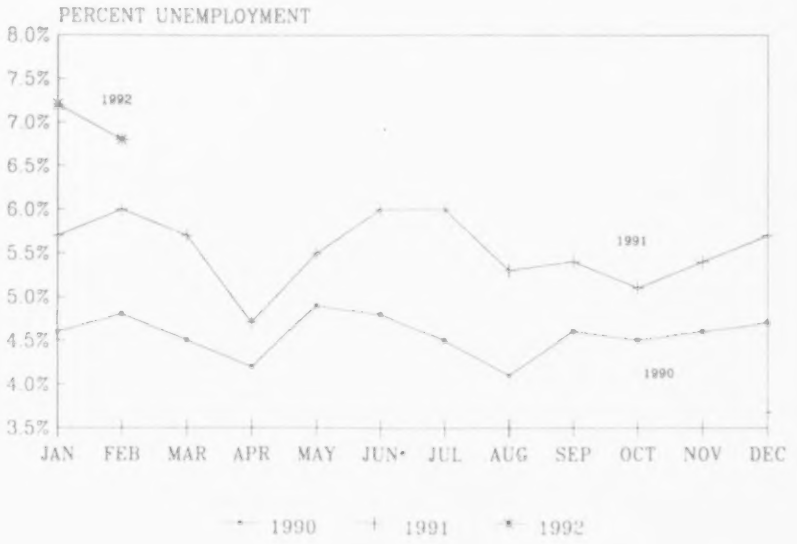
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992
All Manufacturing	$423.06	$374.83	$381.70	40.6	37.9	38.4	$10.42	$9.89	$9.94
Durable Goods	417.08	377.88	380.49	41.5	40.2	39.8	10.06	9.40	9.56
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	467.64	439.74	424.76	43.1	41.8	41.0	10.85	10.52	10.36
Mach. & Elec. and Electronic Equip.	372.53	281.32	295.96	39.8	35.7	35.7	9.36	7.88	8.29
Nondurable Goods	427.33	372.86	382.60	39.9	36.2	37.4	10.71	10.30	10.23
Food & Kindred Products	368.59	457.56	449.25	41.0	40.6	40.4	8.99	11.27	11.12
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	232.22	233.02	227.86	41.1	38.2	37.6	5.65	6.10	6.06

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 200 jobs between January and February but grew by 5,000 jobs over the year. State and local government increased by 500 jobs due to seasonal growth in education services. Services grew 500 jobs due to seasonal increases in recreational services, business services, and hotels and other lodgings. Food and kindred products decreased by 200 jobs due to a plant closure and seasonal factors. Furniture and fixtures decreased by 300 jobs due to a seasonal layoff.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	February 1991	Revised January 1992	Preliminary February 1992	Net Change Feb. 1991 to Feb. 1992	Net Change Jan. 1992 to Feb. 1992
TOTAL	263.2	268.0	268.2	5.0	0.2
Goods Producing	62.0	64.4	63.9	1.9	-0.5
Manufacturing	49.7	51.6	51.0	1.3	-0.6
Durable Goods	30.2	31.4	31.0	0.8	-0.4
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.3	2.6	2.3	0.0	-0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.1	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	22.3	22.8	22.7	0.4	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	19.5	20.2	20.0	0.5	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	3.2	3.0	2.8	-0.4	-0.2
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.8	1.8	0.2	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	8.3	8.8	8.8	0.5	0.0
Paper, and Printing & Publishing	4.0	4.1	4.1	0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.0
Mining	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0
Construction	11.0	11.4	11.5	0.5	0.1
Service Producing	201.2	203.6	204.3	3.1	0.7
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	10.2	10.3	10.2	0.0	-0.1
Trade	68.0	67.8	67.7	-0.3	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	15.2	15.0	15.0	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.1	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.1	5.9	5.9	-0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	52.8	52.8	52.7	-0.1	-0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.6	9.5	9.4	-0.2	-0.1
Services	60.9	62.8	63.3	2.4	0.5
Government	52.5	53.2	53.7	1.2	0.5
Federal	6.7	6.9	6.9	0.2	0.0
State & Local	45.8	46.3	46.8	1.0	0.5
State	22.5	22.1	22.4	-0.1	0.3
Local	23.3	24.2	24.4	1.1	0.2

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

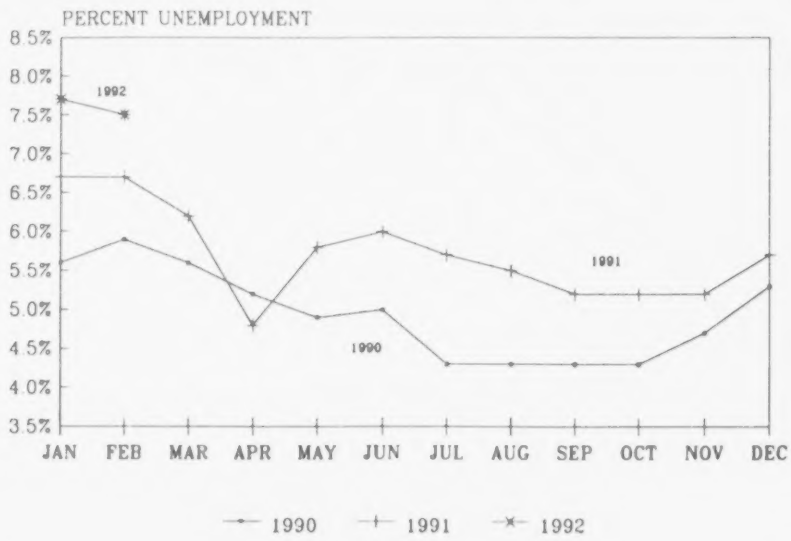
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **KNOXVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992
All Manufacturing	$364.77	$397.39	$412.45	37.8	40.1	40.2	$9.65	$9.91	$10.26
Durable Goods	392.46	424.54	443.62	37.7	40.9	41.0	10.41	10.38	10.82
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	370.40	377.74	421.96	40.0	40.4	44.0	9.26	9.35	9.59
Machinery, Except Electrical	360.99	401.40	401.85	38.9	44.6	44.7	9.28	9.00	8.99
Nondurable Goods	326.52	358.02	366.21	38.1	39.0	39.0	8.57	9.18	9.39
Food and Kindred Products	296.80	357.70	362.35	37.1	39.7	39.3	8.00	9.01	9.22
Textile Mill Products	352.04	407.88	395.42	38.1	44.0	43.5	9.24	9.27	9.09
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	277.99	291.33	298.35	39.6	39.0	39.0	7.02	7.47	7.65

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,500 jobs between January and February. Paper and allied products experienced a seasonal growth of 300 jobs. Employment in services grew by 400 jobs due to increases in health services and temporary help agencies. State government increased by 500 jobs due to seasonal growth in education. Federal government increased by 600 jobs due to the tax season. A seasonal decline of 500 jobs was reported in retail trade. Transportation, communication, and public utilities decreased by 200 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

Industry	February 1991	Revised January 1992	Preliminary February 1992	Net Change Feb. 1991 to Feb. 1992	Net Change Jan. 1992 to Feb. 1992
TOTAL	465.4	464.6	466.1	0.7	1.5
Goods Producing	76.5	76.4	76.9	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	58.9	58.7	59.3	0.4	0.6
Durable Goods	26.1	26.2	26.3	0.2	0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	2.0	1.8	1.9	-0.1	0.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	0.7	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	5.6	5.4	5.4	-0.2	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	5.6	5.8	5.8	0.2	0.0
Electronic & Electric Equipment	3.8	3.9	4.0	0.2	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	7.4	7.5	7.5	0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	32.8	32.5	33.0	0.2	0.5
Food & Kindred Products	7.1	7.1	7.2	0.1	0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	2.0	1.9	1.9	-0.1	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	7.3	7.1	7.4	0.1	0.3
Printing & Publishing	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.5	7.5	7.6	0.1	0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Mining & Construction	17.6	17.7	17.6	0.0	-0.1
Service Producing	388.9	388.2	389.2	0.3	1.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	46.7	46.5	46.3	-0.4	-0.2
Trade	120.8	120.1	119.7	-1.1	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	37.4	37.9	38.0	0.6	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	23.3	23.3	23.3	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	14.1	14.6	14.7	0.6	0.1
Retail Trade	83.4	82.2	81.7	-1.7	-0.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.7	24.8	24.8	0.1	0.0
Services	118.2	118.8	119.2	1.0	0.4
Government	78.5	78.0	79.2	0.7	1.2
Federal	20.8	19.6	20.2	-0.6	0.6
State & Local	57.7	58.4	59.0	1.3	0.6
State	13.8	13.4	13.9	0.1	0.5
Local	43.9	45.0	45.1	1.2	0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

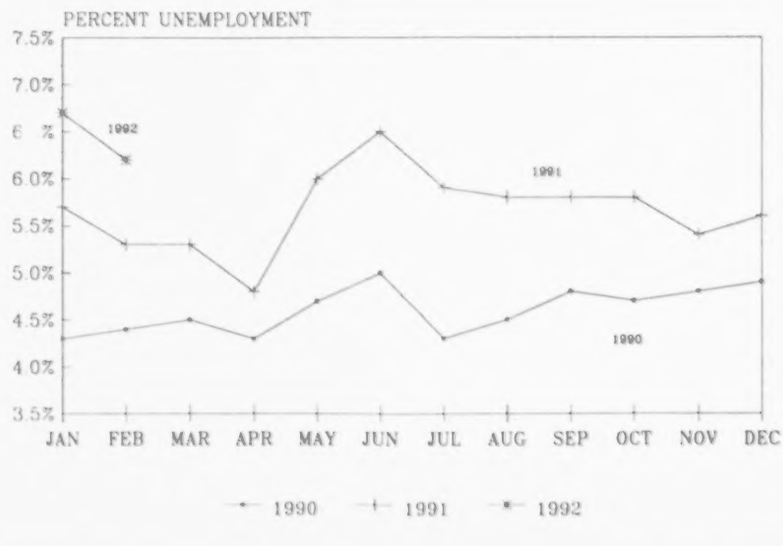
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee, Crittendon County in Arkansas, and De Soto County in Mississippi.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **MEMPHIS MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992
All Manufacturing	$414.06	$434.89	$431.19	40.2	41.3	41.5	$10.30	$10.53	$10.39
Durable Goods	359.20	379.46	384.94	37.3	38.8	39.4	9.63	9.78	9.77
Lumber and Wood Products	243.89	262.28	262.81	39.4	39.8	39.7	6.19	6.59	6.62
Furniture and Fixtures	345.14	285.71	297.60	39.4	39.3	40.0	8.76	7.27	7.44
Nondurable Goods	463.52	487.69	474.59	42.8	43.7	43.5	10.83	11.16	10.91
Food and Kindred Products	379.26	391.14	405.37	43.0	44.6	44.4	8.82	8.77	9.13
Paper and Allied Products	525.74	569.88	528.05	43.2	45.7	45.6	12.17	12.47	11.58
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	588.53	596.07	578.83	45.8	43.7	43.1	12.85	13.64	13.43

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 1,300 jobs from January to February and grew by 4,000 over the year. Employment in services grew by 1,200 jobs due to seasonal increases in business services, recreational services, and private educational services. Employment in state and local government grew by 600 jobs due to a seasonal increase in education. Other durable goods increased by 200 jobs due to a recall. Other increases were reported in petroleum, coal, and rubber products (300) and transportation equipment (200). Retail trade decreased by 800 jobs and fabricated metal products decreased by 200 jobs due to seasonal factors. Furniture and fixtures decreased by 200 jobs due to a layoff.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

Industry	February 1991	Revised January 1992	Preliminary February 1992	Net Change Feb. 1991 to Feb. 1992	Net Change Jan. 1992 to Feb. 1992
TOTAL	487.3	490.0	491.3	4.0	1.3
Goods Producing	105.3	105.4	105.8	0.5	0.4
Manufacturing	85.7	87.3	87.7	2.0	0.4
Durable Goods	47.1	48.4	48.4	1.3	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.5	3.6	3.4	-0.1	-0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	8.2	8.3	8.1	-0.1	-0.2
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	14.7	15.3	15.3	0.6	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.8	11.4	11.6	0.8	0.2
All Other Durable Goods	7.7	7.5	7.7	0.0	0.2
Nondurable Goods	38.6	38.9	39.3	0.7	0.4
Food & Kindred Products	6.3	6.5	6.4	0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	2.8	2.9	2.9	0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	14.0	14.1	14.2	0.2	0.1
Petroleum, Coal, & Rubber Products	5.6	5.6	5.9	0.3	0.3
Leather & Leather Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.1	6.2	0.0	0.1
Mining & Construction	19.6	18.1	18.1	-1.5	0.0
Service Producing	382.0	384.6	385.5	3.5	0.9
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	28.4	28.5	28.4	0.0	-0.1
Trade	119.2	121.1	120.2	1.0	-0.9
Wholesale Trade	31.7	31.4	31.3	-0.4	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.7	18.3	18.2	-0.5	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.0	13.1	13.1	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	87.5	89.7	88.9	1.4	-0.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30.8	30.8	30.9	0.1	0.1
Services	133.5	134.8	136.0	2.5	1.2
Government	70.1	69.4	70.0	-0.1	0.6
Federal	10.1	10.1	10.1	0.0	0.0
State & Local	60.0	59.3	59.9	-0.1	0.6
State	24.0	22.8	23.2	-0.8	0.4
Local	36.0	36.5	36.7	0.7	0.2

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

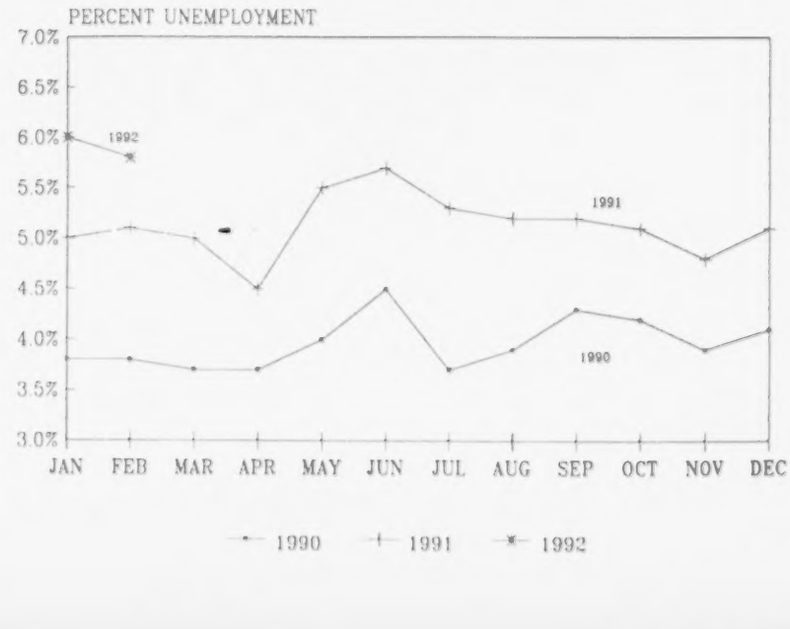
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1991 benchmark.

* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **NASHVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1992
All Manufacturing	$444.51	$455.22	$448.44	40.3	40.5	40.4	$11.03	$11.24	$11.10
Durable Goods	459.40	482.93	479.98	39.4	41.1	41.2	11.66	11.75	11.65
Nondurable Goods	421.41	416.71	401.56	41.6	39.8	39.1	10.13	10.47	10.27
Food and Kindred Products	434.70	411.88	402.05	42.0	40.7	40.9	10.35	10.12	9.83
Printing and Publishing	349.44	376.72	361.80	37.9	34.0	33.5	9.22	11.08	10.80

NASVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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Department of Employment Security
Nashville, TN 37245-1000

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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Feb. 1992 from		UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Feb. 1992 from	
		Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992		Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992
All items (1982-84=100)...	138.6	2.8	0.4	136.4	2.7	0.3
All items (1967=100).....	415.2	-	-	408.2	-	-
Food and beverages.....	138.1	1.5	0.1	137.8	1.5	0.3
Food.....	137.5	1.5	0.2	137.1	1.4	0.2
Food at home.....	136.6	0.7	0.1	136.2	0.7	0.3
Food away from home....	139.9	2.7	0.1	139.8	2.7	0.2
Alcoholic beverages.....	145.7	2.9	0.6	145.3	2.8	0.6
Housing.....	136.1	2.8	0.3	133.6	2.8	0.2
Shelter.....	149.8	3.6	0.4	145.8	3.6	0.3
Renters' costs 1/.....	160.2	3.8	0.9	140.5	3.6	0.6
Rent, residential.....	145.6	2.9	0.1	145.2	2.9	0.1
Apparel and upkeep.....	130.2	3.2	1.8	128.8	3.2	1.6
Transportation.....	124.1	0.3	- 0.3	122.9	0.2	- 0.5
Medical care.....	186.2	7.9	1.0	185.7	7.9	1.1
Entertainment.....	140.7	3.3	0.4	139.1	3.1	0.4
Other goods & services...	179.4	7.2	0.4	179.4	7.1	0.4
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1982-84=$1.00	$.722	- 2.7	- 0.3	$.733	- 2.7	- 0.3

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	ALL ITEMS	Unadjusted percent change to Feb. 1992 from		ALL ITEMS	Unadjusted percent change to Feb. 1992 from	
		Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992		Feb. 1991	Jan. 1992
SOUTH (1982-84=100).....	134.9	2.4	0.4	133.6	2.3	0.3
Less than 50,000 pop.....	133.1	1.7	0.5	133.3	1.6	0.4
50,000 - 450,000 pop.....	134.0	2.8	0.3	134.0	2.7	0.2
450,000 - 1,200,000 pop...	136.3	2.5	0.4	133.2	2.3	0.2
1,200,000 or more pop.....	135.5	2.3	0.5	133.8	2.2	0.4
SOUTH (Dec. 1977=100).....	218.9	-	-	216.4	-	-
Less than 50,000 pop.....	216.1	-	-	215.8	-	-
50,000 - 450,000 pop.....	216.9	-	-	216.9	-	-
450,000 - 1,200,000 pop...	222.5	-	-	215.9	-	-
1,200,000 or more pop.....	218.7	-	-	216.8	-	-

1/ Base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.

NOTE: Effective in 1987, the frequency of publication for the Atlanta indexes was changed from bimonthly to semiannual. Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

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